SURVEYORS AT WORK

BIG FOUR PREPARING TO PARALLEL THE B. & O. S. W. RAILWAY.

Cart of the C., I. & E. Almost Rendy Trains-Colorado Midland to Be Divorced from the Atchison.

The Journal has it officially that the report that President Ingalls had given orders to at once survey and build a road from North Vernon to Louisville, paralleling the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, was premature. An agreement which was thought satisfactory to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and to the Big Four for the latter using the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern from North Vernon had been drawn up and signed by President Ingalls for the Big Four, and the day before he left for the East he sent the agreement to the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern for the signature of its proper officials, and they declined to sign it unless certain changes were made, which Mr. Ingalls refused to make, and the probabilities are that the Big Four will build a parallel line between North Vernon and Watson, but no definite action has yet been taken, nor will there be until President Ingalls returns from New York on Wednesday next. Those conversant with the situation express the opinion that when the B. & O. people see that President Ingalls is determined to build unless the contract as drawn up is signed they will sign it and thus defeat the building of the new line. It would make several months difference in the Big Faur opening its Louisville line should it become necessary to build the piece of road required between North Vernon and Jeffersonville, where the new bridge will be connected with for Louisville. The Journal's North Vernon correspondent last night reported that the civil engineers and surveyors of the Big Four yesterday morning commenced the work of laying out the new line.

The Journal's Jeffersonville correspondent reports that yesterday morning a party of non and Watson, but no definite action has

The Journal's Jeffersonville correspondent reports that yesterday morning a party of surveyors, under Chief Engineer Kettridge, began laying out a route from that city to North Vernon, which will parallel the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern. Mr. Kettridge and a number of Big Four officials visited Jeffersonville on Thursday and inspected the Louisville and Jeffersonville bridge and made arrangements for the beginning of work immediately on the North Vernon branch.

The Pennsylvania's Fast Run. The fast run on the Camden & Atlantic livision of the Pennsylvania lines is still much commented on, as it broke all existing records of railroad speed in this country, and, in fact, in the world; but it was made under the most favorable conditions. There is not a piece of road in the country more perfect, physically, if its equal, for high speed. It was not that any one of the fifty-eight miles was covered at a recordreaking pace, for the fastest mile, near breaking pace, for the fastest mile, near Hammonton was covered in 41 seconds, while No. 999, on the New York Central, has done nine seconds better, but never before has a speed so sustained been reached by any railroad train of which there is record. The 58 miles between the Camden depot and the Atlantic city broad walk was rolled off in 45% minutes, an average speed of nearly 77 miles an hour. The stretch of road 25 miles long, between Winslow Junction and Absecom, was covered at the rate of \$2 miles long, between Winslow Junction and Absecom, was covered at the rate of 83 miles an hour. The best runs for a similar distance previously made were by the Empire State express on the New York Central road. In March, 1892, this train covered the 21 miles between Oneida and De Witt at a rate of 72.69 miles an hour. In November of that year it ran 52 miles, between Syracuse and Utica, at a rate of 67.38 miles, and in May, 1893, it did the 89 miles between Rochester and Syracuse at the rate of 68.45 miles an hour. On English railways the Grand Western holds the record, the 53 miles between London and Didcot having been covered in 47 minutes.

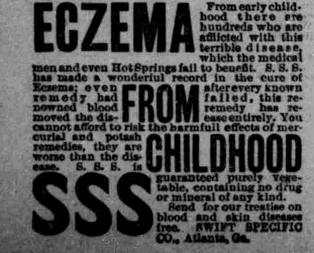
Colorado Midland to Be Divorced. The Colorado Midland will soon be digage holders of the Colorado Midland applied to the court for a separate receivership for that line. However, strong objection was made by the Atchison road and company, of New York, trustees under the Atchison general mortgage has now notified the court, with the concurrence of the Joint executive reorganization committee of the Atchison and of the receivers, that it makes no objection to the appointment of separate receivers for the Colorado Midland. The change will probably be made effective on May 1. No information has been received as to who will be appointed, as the new appointment will be made in a suit for foreclosure which has recently been commenced under the first mortgage of the Colorado Railroad Company. The arrangement for turning over the property is by agreement of all parties in interest. Nothing more definite than this is known by the Ing more definite than this is known by the Atchison receives in Chicago. They have now positive information as to just when the separation will be made and none whatever concerning the men to be appointed.

The Emigrant-Carrying Lines. One strong obstacle to the well being of roads has been removed. The Union Pacific sively all the emigrant traffic going through has always been a disturbing element, as the other roads now and then would get hold of some of the Fugazzi business necessitating a long series of explanations as to how it happened to come their way. Chairman Caldwell, who has recently returned to Chicago from Boston and New York where he has been adjusting some of the friegularities in the working of the clearing house, is now very hopeful that it will run more smoothly in the future than it has for the last month. The payment of excessive commissions by the Western lines has ceased almost entirely and the Eastern roads are having at present a monopoly of that sort of thing. The Western roads care very little what the Eastern men do as long as they get their full percentages, and they are getting them at present. the other roads now and then would get

the line, or at least the equipment to be used will be purchased from the Pennsyl-vania Company. D. F. Whitcomb, late su-perintendent of the Union Railway and Belt perintendent of the Union Railway and Belt road, returned yesterday from the East, and is to be superintendent of the road. Work is to be commenced at once in laying the track from Fairmount to Converse, twenty miles, where connection will be made with the Panhandic. This work is to be pushed, the men being on the ground to complete the grading and lay the track, keeping up with the graders. To what point the road will be extended westward is still undecided, but ft will likely be Muncic.

is that the one fare rate has been made by nearly all the Southwestern lines and it was decided that the Southwest should have no advantage over the West and the North-west. The Burlington was the first road out with its announcement yesterday when it declared that on April 30, May 21 and June 11 it would run its excursions at one

The Indiana Central, The Indiana Central Railroad Company, proposing to build a new line of road from St. Louis to Cleveland, will pass north of Elwood, through Wildeat town-



ship, whose citizens will hold a special election to vote a subsidy of \$25,000 to secure the road, which it is proposed shall pass through Marion, Independence, Windfall and Tipton.

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Hocking Valley road yesterday con-tracted for one thousand thirty-ton coal

Joseph Wood, general manager of the Pennsylvania lines, has gone West on a B. C. Parker, traffic manager of the Lake Erie & Western, returned yesterday from the East. R. B. F. Peirce, receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, will return from

Since April 1 the common stock of the C. C., C. & St. L. has advanced \$6 per share. Very little of it is on the market. Albert S. White, general manager of the Erle fast freight line, is expected in the city to spend Sunday, en route to St. Louis. The passenger business of the Nickel-plate has reached such proportions that the management has placed dining cars on the through trains.

On May 1 the Wabash, the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central will move their city ticket offices at Chicago into the Frank S. Divine, chief clerk of E. F. Cost, assistant general freight agent of the Big Four at Chicago, will spend Sunday in the ity with his parents.

C. C. Wheeler, an official of the Chicago & Northwestern, is spending a couple of weeks at Indian Mineral Springs. His private car stands on a side track at Attica, Ind. William Brown, many years a passenger conductor on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis, now in Texas, is visiting friends in this section for a few days.

Three complete trains, just out of the shops, have been placed this week on the Big Four to run on the Michigan division between Indianapolis and Benton Harbor. The rumor is again current that Samuel Spencer is to resign as president of the Southern Railway Company, and that Milten H. Smith, of the Louisville & Nashville, will be elected to the vacancy. When the new engines ordered by the

Big Four are received the Big Four proper will have 457 locomotives, all serviceable, 112 of these having been built for passenger service. The Peoria & Eastern has sixty-six additional.

Ex-Congressmen Charles D. Hayes, of Kinderhook, and Lafe Pence, of Colorado. have completed the purchase of a controling interest in the Kinderhook & Hudson (N. Y.) railway. The transaction amounts to about \$75,000.

M. W. Hartley has been appointed supervisor of the Knoxville branch of the Louisville & Nashville, with headquarters at Lebanon, Ky. Mr. Hartley a few years ago began as a section boss on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis.

Officials of the Reading road say, relative to the rumors of a probable war of rates in the coal trade, that the existing complications will be temporarily adjusted at the next meeting of the sales agents in New York on Tuesday next.

For some months past the engines of the Louisville division of the Pennsylvania Company have been going through the shops for general repairs, and the locomotives of this division are now among the est coming into the Union Station. An electric locomotive of a new type has been completed at the Baldwin locomotive works for the North American company, which operates the property of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company and extensive street railway and electric lighting inter-

The Phenix Bridge Company is completing the new bridge of the Big Four over the Ohio River. The iron work will be entirely completed, including the approaches, next week, and in thirty days the other work expected trains will cross the bridge June The directors of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad have issued a circular to bondholders stating that owing to inability to meet payment of coupons due May 1 and June 1, 1895, amounting to \$185,625, they offer half payment in cash and one-half in scrip, the payment in ten years, with interest at 5 per cent. semi-annually.

Train 5, recently put on between New York and St. Louis, which is the fastest train run west bound, is proving one of the most popular trains the Pennsylvania and most popular trains the Pennsylvania and the Vandalia have ever run westward. Its sleeping-car travel is large, and it carries large numbers of people who do not patron-ize sleeping cars. The growth of travel with Train 6, eastward, when so many fast trains are run, is a source of much com-

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern line between St. Louis and Clincinnati is thirty-four miles shorter than by the line of either of its competitors; the track and equipment of the line are in good condition, and it is a surprise to railroad circles that it does not make the run an hour quicker than either of its competitors, instead of attempting to meet the time with the advantages that the Knickerbocker and the fast trains of the Pennsylvania have between St. Louis and New York.

Some of the labor leaders are coming

Some of the labor leaders are coming out in favor of an organization similar to that of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief Association as the best means of caring for sick members and the proper burial of the dead, and where a large number of men are employed by one company the recommend the formation of such relie associations. The Burford Printing an Lithograph Company has an organization and a very prosperous one, operating on much the same plan of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief Association.

The employes at the Panhandle shops feel disappointed because on Thursday a notice was posted notifying them that, beginning with May 1, the shops would be run the first five days of the week but eight hours, and on Saturday but five hours. One of the shop men says that he read that the net earnings of the Southwestern lines in the Pannaylyants system the first three months. Pennsylvania system the first three months of 1895 were several hundred thousand dollars in excess of the corresponding three months of 1894, and on reading this state-ment and the notice he felt that the company was not treating its employes very

The building of the New Albany & Vincennes is again being agitated. Persons interested in the enterprise have been making investigations, and find that towns on the proposed line are ready to vote subsidies. All but two of the townships on the surveyed line voted a 2-per-cent, tax to the project, but the vote has lapsed, the road not being commenced within the statutory limit. Now it is said every township will vote a similar tax if it will insure the building of the road. The original survey passes through the best agricultural portions of southern Indiana, a section celebrated for its prolific grain and fruit crops and for its fine timber. The line also runs through thirty miles of the best of the southern Indiana coal fields.

In passenger circles it is thought there is

In passenger circles it is thought there is no better opening for the establishing of a through sleeping-car service in the country than between indianapolis and Toledo and Detroit, and if the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton does not move in the matter the Lake Erie & Western and the Wabash will put on a line of sleeping cars between the points named. The matter was up for consideration between General Passenger Agent Daly, of the Lake Erie & Western, and General Passenger Agent Crane, of the Wabash, when the latter was in Cincinanti on Thursday. The Big Four and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton via Sidney will have the short line, and the rate is based on the distance by the two roads—222 miles from Indianapolis to Detroit; via Peru the distance is 231 miles, and via Frankfort, over the Monon and Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, 254 miles. Kansas City, 254 miles.

President Merriam, of the Chicago & West Michigan, does not take a very cheerful view of the future of the road, in his an-

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF IN-TERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 28.

The Supper That Takes the Place of the Passover and Serves as a Memorial of the Savior's Death.

By REV. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D.,

Secretary of the American Society of Re-ligious Education.

(The student of this lesson is advised to read the text from the Bible-Mark xiv, 12-26-before beginning the following com-INTRODUCTION .- After the address on he subject of watchfulness, given in our last lesson, Jesus delivered the parables of the Ten Virgins and of the Talents, still further to illustrate and enforce His meaning. He then spoke at considerable length concerning His second coming and the events to follow (Matt. xxv, 31-46), which some have applied to the destruction of Jerusalem and others to the final judgment of the race. Afterward He predicted His betrayal and crucifixion, and the chief priests and elders consulted in the palace of the High Priest to put Him to death. (Matt. xxvi, 1-5.) Thus ended, Tuesday, April 4, A. D., 30. Wednesday is known in history as "a day of silence," during which Jesus remained quietly at Bethany, the only recorded event of the day being the feast given in His honor in the house of Simon. At the close of that feast Judas withdrew from the company of the apostles, went to Jerusalem and made a contracti to deliver Jesus to the chief priests for thirty pieces of silver. (Matt. xxvi. 6-16.)

The lesson before us covers the events of Thursday and of the evening following. We must approach the passage in the light of what has just been said. Jesus has now but eleven loyal apostles; the other, Judas, is with the Jewish officials plotting for the life of His Master, which will be sacrificed on the morrow. That Thursday was an eventful day. Mark, with his characteristic directness, his desire to seize the main topic, has limited his narrative to the Lord's supper. But the other evangelists relate much more which is highly interesting and instructive. (Matt xxvi, 17-29; Luke xxii, 7-30; John xii, 21 to xvii, 26.) These omitted parts should be carefully read by the student, grouped in their proper order, that there may be suitable setting and color, relation and significance to the recital of Mark. The space assigned to this writing will not permit more than a brief allusion to the other gospels. Our task will be under three general heads-the preparation for the Passover, verses 12-17; the observance of the Passover, verses 18-21; the institution of the supper, verses 22-25.

PREPARATION .- The Passover, the first of three annual festivals of the Jews, commemorated the deliverance of Israel when God destroyed the first-born of Egypt. (Ex. xii.) It was celebrated in the month Nisan, customs handed down from Moses's time given to preparation, and it was particularly given to preparation, and it was particularly mentioned as the day of unleavened bread (verse 12), because all leaven was banished from the house until the end of the festival. Various arrangements were made in the apartments that the season might be suitably observed. On that first day, moreover, the lamb was killed, which was to serve for the repast, of which the household would partake after a prescribed manner (Ex. xii, 11-14) on Friday. It should be remembered here that the Jewish day began in the evening of the day previous. This preparation day, therefore, ended at sunset on Thursday It was, therefore, some time on Thursday that the disciples asked Jesus where they should prepare the Passover. where they should prepare the Passover. (Verse 12.) He sent Peter and John (Luke xxii, 8) into Jerusalem (He remaining in Bethany) with instructions to "follow" a Bethany) with instructions to "follow" a man whom they might meet and ask for the use of his guest chamber. This was not an unusual request, for houses were built to accommodate the multitudes who came from all parts to the festival. They went as Jesus directed and found the man. This was another exhibition of His fore-knowledge like that in the case of the colt. (Mark xi, 2.) A miracle of knowledge reflects as much of personality as a miracle of power, and is equally a ground of confidence. The apostles had no difficulty in securing the guest chamber, an upper room, whether for hire or without does not appear, and they proceeded to set all things to right for the observance. In the evening (verse 17), probably after sunset, Jesus came with His disciples and entered the room.

OBSERVANCE.—The evangelist does not (verse 17), probably after sunset, Jesus came with His disciples and entered the room.

OBSERVANCE.—The evangelist does not describe the manner in which the Passover feast was observed. It was not necessary, for the law had prescribed it so fully that no Jew would deviate. He might better omit the feast than come to it in any irregular way. We may, therefore, turn to the law (Ex. xii, 8-10) to learn that which will enable us to picture the scene in the upper room. But, while the feast was in progress, as well as before and after, various circumstances might lend interest to the occasion, for the participants might engage in conversation, and even foreign matters might be introduced.

The evangelists, therefore, relate some of

gage in conversation, and even foreign matters might be introduced.

The evangelists, therefore, relate some of the conversation that passed between Jesus and the apostles during the Paschal supper. On taking their seats at the table, the whole twelve being present (for Judas had returned), Jesus expressed His desire to eat this Passover before He suffered, and declared that it was His last (Luke xxii, 15, 16.) Then arose a contention among the apostles (Luke xxii, 24) to determine who was the greatest in the kingdom of heaven, a subject discussed several times before (Matt. xviii, 1), which ought not to have come up again. It has been thought that the question grew out of the order of their seating, as indicative of rank. To teach them once more on this matter Jesus arose, girded himself and washed their feet, as an act of humiliation to be imitated (John xiii, 3-17), giving wholesome counsel in the meantime. While they were eating Jesus predicted that one of the twelve would betray Him. (Verse 18.) This awakened general sorrow, and the question, "Is it I?" was raised by each in turn. At the suggestion of John, Jesus declared that he to whom a sop should be given was the guilty one (John xiii, 26), at the same time delivering a morsel to Judas. The latter, troubled in conscience, asked "Is it I?" and Jesus replied affirmatively, in form adding "What thou doest do quickly." And Judas went forth on his treacherous errand. (John xiii, 18.) When he was gone Jesus uttered the words found in Mark xiv, 21, and John xiii, 31, whose meaning was to be unfolded during the centuries.

INSTITUTION.—Judas having retired, the Passover feast being ended, Jesus introduced a new ordinance. The old had served its purpose as a memorial of the mercy of God manifested at the beginning of the national history His disculpes shall now disduced a new ordinance. The old had served its purpose as a memorial of the mercy of God manifested at the beginning of the national history. His disciples shall now discontinue it and put another in its place. The grosser features of the feast were dropped, the finer elements retained with new meaning. Jesus took bread, broke it and blessed it, and gave to the apostles (verse 22), saying, "Take, eat, this is my body." Luke says that he added certain words, so that the whole would read, "My body which is given for you; this do in remembrance of me." (Luke xxii, 19.) This accords with Paul's account (I Cor. xi, 24), which he claimed to have received by revelation. (I Cor. xi, 23.) It is believed that Luke wrote at the direction of Paul. A little later Jesus took the cup of wine, gave

display the finer elements retained with missing and does not take a very cheefful with must report showing that the conditions of the road have changed wonderfully in the last ten years. The total number of tons of freight carried one mile in 1855 was 47,878,010.

In 1884 the number was 45,58,445 tons. The work of the road have changed wonderfully in the last ten years. The total number of tons of freight carried one mile in 1855 was 47,878,010.

In 1884 the number was 45,58,445 tons. The work of the road have changed movement has been greater than in 1855, and not a single year has the receipts from the traffic qualed those of 1855. The steady decline in freight rates has offset any increase in the business, and that the prostration. Rather, it is a steady decrease in freight rates with no adequately compensating growth in the business of the road. This, like all roads which are built to reach large lumber tracts, when they are exhausted find it difficult to maintain the records of preceding years.

Since the ordinance prohibiting venders of fruit from offering their wares for sale on the main streets, they have become accustomed to stand as near these streets as possible. It is now a common occurrence for several of the sons of Italy to be arrected to the streets while selling their goods.

Coulert 18 Right.

England should not use force against the city ordinances to stand in any one piace on the streets while selling their goods.

Coulert 18 Right.

England should not use force against the city ordinances to stand in any one piace on the streets while selling their goods.

Or. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

\$40, \$60, \$75, \$85, \$100.

personal appearance as judge (Acts i. 11), at a time yet distant; that the observance must be perpetual until then; that Christ's remarks to the apostles were intended for their associates, and through them for all Christians; that this is evident from Paul's letter to the Corinthians; that John's omission signifies nothing more than his omission of other matters. Those who hold the latter view are in three parts. The Catholics claim that in the act of consecration the bread and wine are changed into the body and blood. (Transubstantiation.) The Lutherans (one section at least), believe that the bread and wine remain, but that the body and blood are present. (Consubstantiation.) Most other Protestarts use the bread and wine as emblems.

These points in dispute are discussed by theologians to whose writings the reader is referred. All parties agree, that Jesus instituted the supper; that it was substituted for the Passover feast; that it was to be observed with two elements, bread and wine; that it was to continue until His coming again; that it was designed as a memorial of His atoning death. This last is the crowning feature. Not His teaching, not His mighty deeds, not His spotless character, not even His wonderful personality, but His dying is that which He desired to keep before the thought of His church. (Gal. vi. 14.) He only is worthy to come to the table of the Lord who comes with that in mind (f Cor. xi. 29), and penitently but believingly cries, "Jesus died for our sins." (II Cor. v, 15.)

Religious Notes. There will be three Presbyterian General Assemblies held in Pittsburg in May at the same time—the Presbyterian, the United Presbyterian and the Cumberland

The Woman's Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, which celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in Philadelphia this week in twenty-five years has raised \$2,690,956 and has 163 missionaries and 1,100 native readers and teachers in the field. The fine new Y. M. C. A. building to be erected in New York will cost \$165,000. The lots were paid for with the bequest of the late William H. Vanderbilt, which now amounts, with accrued interest, to \$140,000. To this Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has added a gift of \$25,000.

Richmond, Va., is the great Baptist city of the world. There are, including all denominations, eighty-eight churches, and thirty-four of these are Baptist. The entire church membership of the city is about 42,000 and more than 20,000 of these, or nearly one-half, are Baptists.

It is stated that General Booth has issued an order forbidding members of the Salvation Army belonging to secret societies retaining membership in army corps. During General Booth's recent trip to this country, it is stated, he expressed the opinion that Salvationists should refrain from joining any society which would abridge the influence of the army among religious sects or political parties.

one of the interesting features of the approaching General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg will be the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the union of the old and new school assemblies. There will be three principal speakers. President Patton, of Princeton, representing the old school, will speak on "The Fundamental Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church;" Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, representing the new school, will have for his subject "The Influence of Presbyterianism on Other Churches," and W. H. Roberts, D. D., stated clerk of the United Assembly, will speak on the "Growth and Future of the United Church."

Senator Turple Imposed Upon. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Somebody has been imposing upon Senator Turple. You see he has been asleep just twenty years. Just twenty years ago last February he finished dotting the i's and crossing the t's of the liquor bill he had so carefully prepared for his clients, the liquor sellers, and then he went to sleep, on that question especially. By a remarkable coincidence, the great sleeper, Mr. Van Winkle, slept just twenty years also. Naturally enough, Mr. Van Winkle was much surprised when he rubbed his eyes and looked out upon the world. It had moved,, and he was largely dependent upon others to learn the whys and wherefores of all he saw, hence it is no marvel situation. Evidently, Senator Turple has been imposed upon. Somebody has told him that his famous bill has been utterly demolished and that the famous Baxter law is again in full force. There is not a word of truth in all this. The Turple law is still the law of the land, to all intents and purposes. Its fulminations against "speak-easies" and selling on Sundays, and to minors, and all that, are just as he left them, except that the experience of twenty years has shown that liquor sellers were not observing the law. The Nicholson law simply provides for seeing that the Turpie law is obeyed, and that is all there is in it. If there is anything offensive in our present law Senator Tur-

the Turpie law is obeyed, and that is all there is in it. If there is anything offensive in our present law, Senator Turpie, as the framer of the foundation of them, is responsible, not Mr. Nicholson. Even the ninth section, which seems to have thrown him into spasms, is only the Turpie provision slightly modified. The original Turpie law provides that "any voter of such township may remonstrate, in writing, against the granting of such license on account of immorality or other unfitness." The original turpie law is to transfer the question of fact from the decision of the commissioners or a jury of twelve men to a majority of the voters of the township. Surely an appeal to the people is not an offense deserving of death. If for any "unfitness" a majority of any ward or township decide against any specific applicant the license shall not be granted, and he is relegated to the class of speak-easies, and at once becomes liable to the severe penalty prescribed in the Turpie law, a fine of not less than \$20 and possibly imprisonment in the county jail. The speakesies are well provided for under the Turpie law, and don't you forget it, though he seems to have forgotten it in his long sleep of twenty years. pie law, and don't you forget it, though he seems to have forgotten it in his long sleep of twenty years.

But the greatest imposition upon this modern Van Winkle is giving him the impression that this question can in some way be dragged into politics, to the advantage of the Democratic party. While he has been sleeping no greater change has been wrought than in the relation of liquor selling to any party. Twenty years ago the Democratic party shrewdly espoused the cause of the saloon, and the temperance men insisted on the Republican party taking the opposite side. The result was a cleaning out of the Republican party, which lasted just twenty years, and the absolute abandonment of all temperance legislation for the same length of time. Last year the temperance people of the State begged the Republicans to keep hands off, and they kept hands off. The result was the election of a Legislature which was free to treat the temperance question on its merits, and as a consequence the Nicholson bill received as many votes from the Demo-

and as a consequence the Nicholson bill received as many votes from the Democratic party as from the Republican, in proportion to the respective number of legislators in each house; and whatever of temperance is in the Nicholson law is the result of this wise policy.

When petitions for the Nicholson bill began to come in Democratic members laughed. At first most of them came from Republicans, and Democrats of small calibre thought they saw a hole into which Republicans could easily be put. But the time for Republicans to laugh came, and he always laughs best who laughs last. Later petitions carried the names of local Democrats from all parts of the State by the thousand, hence when the time to vote came Democratic members in each house were true to their constituents, and this nonpartisan law their constituents, and this nonpartisan law followed by a large majority.

Of course, the Democratic party's next nlatform will denounce sumptuary legislation. No Democratic platform would be complete without it, and no kind-hearted individual will object; but the Republican platform will say not a word on the subject, if the older and more experienced temperature was prevent it. A few young

ance men can prevent it. A few young men who love to figure as party leaders will, of course, have a prohibition ticket. That, too, is well. But somebody should take Senator Turple in hand and explain the situation. He has been asleep. The world moves, and very few Democrats, out-side of the very few saloon keepers, will be drawn to any platform that proposes repeal the Nicholson law. U. L. SEE.

Indianapolis, April 26. A Perfect Treasure.

Brooklyn Life. Tom-I have seen the girl I want to mar-ry. I stood behind her at the window this morning, and it took her seven minutes to buy a 5-cent elevated railroad ticket. Kitty-Did that make you want to marry her?
Tom-Yes; I figured she could never spend
my income at that rate.

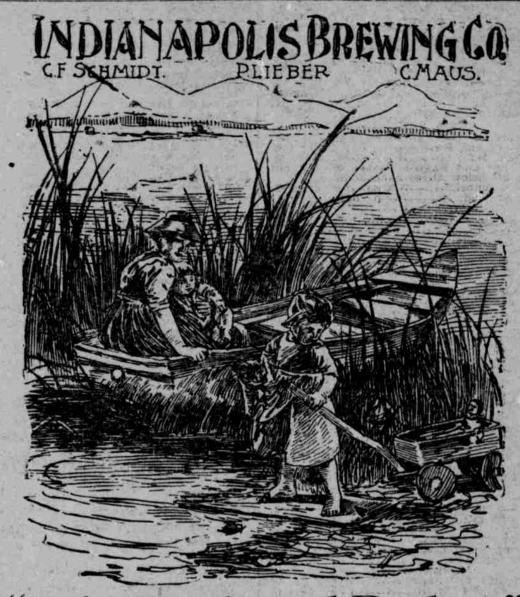
The Poor Dogs. Baltimore American

A Parisian scientist warns women affectionately disposed toward canines that A Parisian scientist warns women affectionately disposed toward canines that there is danger of infection, particularly of consumption, from the continued kissing of pet dogs. There is also danger, not mentioned by science, of much-enduring and self-respecting dogs suddenly rebelling against the torments of human osculation.

Steel, wrought iron or east. Your option. Water Pan, two hundred to five hundred square inches—evaporation natural, not forced (heat)—see Eureka, Page 8. A No. 1 references given from five States.

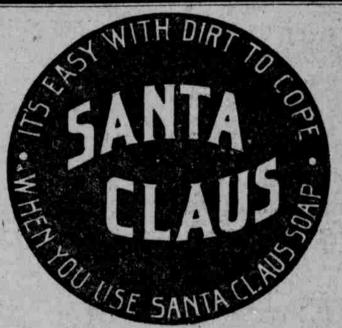


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A day's outing! In fixing up the luncheon basket don't forget a bottle or two of refreshing Tafel Beer. The four Tafel Beers are "Pilsener," "Special Brew," "Budweiser" and "Tonica." Pure, wholesome, palatable. Delivered direct to any part of the city. TELEPHONE 690.



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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homosopathie Chemists

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year

Try it

LAWN HOSE Best Make. SEAMLESS TUBE.

TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS. See our 25-cent COLUMBIA SPRAY NOZZLE-Best thing made.

C. ANESHAENSEL & CO., Marion Block, Corner of Meridian and Ohio Streets.

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Dr. Brayton. OFFICE—26 East Ohio, from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. RESIDENCE—615 Broadway. House Telephone 1279. Office Telephone 1454.

Dr. Sarah Stockton, 227 NORTH DELAWARE STREET.

Dr. Rebecca W. Rogers, Diseases of Women and Children. OFFICE—19 Marion Black, Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m. Sundays—4 to 5 p. m., at Residence, 40 North Meridian street.

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GEORGE E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Brazil, Ind., water works extension.
Sealed proposals will be received until
six (5) o'clock p. m. of the 18th day of May,
1895, at the office of the city clerk of
Brazil, Ind., for reconstructing the water
works system according to the plans, specifications and drawings now on file at the
city clerk's office. The successful bidder
will cash a sufficient amount of city bonds
at par to pay for the plant.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of one thousand
(81,000) dollars as a guaranty that the bidder will within five (5) days after the acceptance of his bid enter into contracts
for constructing the plant and cashing the
bonds. The plans and specimeations can
be seen at the office of the city clerk and
all information concerning the bonds and
the city's assessed valuation and indebtedness can be obtained of City Clerk, Mr.
John Macdonald.

John Macdonald.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids, -y order of the Common Council.

ALVIN T HERT Mayor.

JOHN MACDONALD, City Clerk. Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company

Indianapolis, Jnd., April 20, 1895. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Ratiroad Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, May 9, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. come before the meeting. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the Public Schools until 12 o'clock on Wednesday, May 1, for the sale to the Board of School Commissioners of the city of Indianapolis grounds for school purposes, to be within the following boundaries: Pennsylvania street on the west, Park avenue on the east, Christian avenue and St. Mary's street on the south and Fourteenth street on the north. Size of grounds to be 150 to 160 feet deep and 150 to 200 feet front. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Envelopes must be marked "Proposal for Grounds," and addressed to Board of School Commissioners. By order of the Board of School Commissioners. ard of School Commissioners